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No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should b without it.
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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

No Armistice!

ALL EFFORTS FAIL!

The German Advance

STILL UNINTERRUPTED!

The King of Prussia

WILL TREAT FOR PEACE

When Paris is Reached!

M. THIERS IN ENGLAND

With Peace Proposals!

PARIS QUIETLY WAITING!

Republic in Italy!

The Occupation of Rome!

THE POPE PROTESTS,

But Will Not Resist!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

PARIS, September 13.—The French advance is now constantly closing in upon the city. Two corps of the Prussian army, of 60,000 men each, encamped last night at Versailles and Montmorency, between Courbevoie and La Torte. The Uhlans are spreading themselves on either flank, and have captured at Melun and Nevers, and are reported from Rouen.

AMBASSADORS TO REMAIN.

The Ambassadors will send every their Secretaries and remain themselves until the fortunes of war.

The Ambassador

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. W. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILTON S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

Bowne at Frankfort 93¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¾.

WALTON is to be one of the speakers at Carnahan's meetings. Will he read his speech, or will he not, just to show us that he can make an extemporaneous one?

WE DID NOT see Walton in the military turn out yesterday. As Geary was opposed to the railroad swindle, and Walton in favor of it, we presume he did not like to muster in the Governor's ranks.

MR. ROBERT B. CARNAHAN is announced to speak on the corner of Liberty and Fifth streets, some time this week. It is only four years since he stood up under a lamp post, in the same neighborhood, corner of Market street and the Diamond, and made a speech for Andy Johnson. He can find that speech in the *Republic*, files of which he doubtless possesses; and if he would read it to the "Reformers" at his ensuing meeting it would doubtless endear them more than anything he can possibly say, now.

DO NOT throw away a single vote. Let every one be cast in favor of some sound principle. Let those who like the record of the Republican party, endorse it on the day of election. Let those who do not, vote the Democratic ticket. There should be no half way measures. Don't cast a vote you will be ashamed to speak about hereafter, even if it should be for a friend. Principles, not men, should be our watchword, and any man who truly stands on that motto will not give his vote through personal friendship against his principles.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE is another Republican triumph. Strenuous efforts were made to defeat Mr. Lynch of the First District, but he is reported as elect ed by a majority of about twelve hundred. The fight seemed to center on the choice of members of the Legislature whose duty it will be to select a United States Senator in the place of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The news as yet is too uncertain to be entirely reliable, but it is asserted Morrill has the Senate. Only about one half of the State has as yet been heard from and it gives to Perham, Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 5,000, and the estimate made from this will elect him by about 7,000 of a majority.

THE *Commercial*, a few days ago in referring to the fact of the withdrawal of August Ammon, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Mitteneis from the County Executive Committee, stated that they had done so because they did not wish to act with the regular Republican party, leaving the only inference to be drawn that these gentlemen were favorable to the third party movement. We are positively informed that such is not the fact, but that on the contrary the above named gentlemen declined to serve on the Executive Committee, simply and only because they had not the time to spare, and that their business engagements entirely precluded their giving the proper attention to their duties on the Committee. We are sorry that even this morsel of comfort must be denied to the *Commercial*.

THE DEMOCRACY are disgusted with the Republican party for resurrecting the dead issues of the past. There are no dead issues. There may be, a century hence, when the lives of the present generation become only a matter of history, but to-day they are living, breathing realities, sanctified by many a vacant chair and desolate hearthstone. When the present generation shall have passed away, and the keen edge of grief been blunted by the heavy sod that lies above us, then our present sorrows become only a schoolboy's lesson for our children's children to learn, those things may be dead issues, and a long cause of security destroy our present suspicion and distrust towards a party who desires its record may be buried with the past. But at present the Republican party will go to the coming election with the steadfast determination to protect the country from the hazards of any such future Democratic dead issues.

UNDER the head of "What did it Cost" the *Commercial* insinuates, rather than charges, that some one of the U. S. officers paid a price for obtaining his appointment.

This is a dastardly way of fighting. No man can be expected to pay heed to hints, suspicions and innendoes thrown out in this cowardly way.

Let the *Commercial* strike its charges direct and specific, naming names, and making its statements so that all may know who and what is meant. When it makes such charges in a direct and manly way they will be attended to promptly and properly.

No shrinking. It professes to have facts and figures. Out with them. This being "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike" is the meanest of all earthly things. The murderer who does his work openly is always a grade above the smoking assassin.

Let the *Commercial* come out from its hiding place and strike openly. It will be met promptly when it talks plainly.

THE *Commercial* seems to be jubilant over the nomination of Mr. McJunkin, of Butler, for Congress from the Twenty-third District. We can readily understand that Mr. McJunkin is worthy of the praise bestowed on him, but we cannot quite realize the position of the *Commercial*. We had thought that the candidate on the Third party ticket was Mr. Brunot. We were aware that Mr. Brunot was away, and that very possibly he was not cognizant of the effort to disrupt the party by the persistent use of his name, but we had no reason to suppose that the *Commercial* would be so jubilant over the nomination of our Republican Conferees, and by its endorsement of McJunkin, quietly ignore the fact of Mr. Brunot being on the ticket at all. We have no doubt it is all right, but we suppose that hereafter we may regard the name of Mr. Brunot on that ticket as more for ornament than use and that he does not propose to run against Mr. McJunkin. We might add by way of kindness to the *Commercial* that before endorsing Mr. McJunkin it should have demanded pledges of his good behavior, because if we remember correctly he was supported by one of that odious "Index Ring"—"waist deep in corruption," and other little peculiarities with which the *Commercial* has been feeding the community for the few past weeks.

DURING the war, when the nation was struggling to maintain its existence, no Republican would entertain the thought of voting for a Democrat. Why? Because a vote for a democratic candidate was a vote in favor of democratic hostility to the national cause.

And what, pray, is the difference between a democratic candidate, *then*, and a democratic candidate, *now*? None, whatever The *James Irvin* who is now beseeching Republicans for votes is the same James Irvin who voted against giving the soldier a right to vote. His views, his sympathies, his nature, are unchanged. The Republicans of that day would have suffered the loss of their right arms rather than vote for him, then; and why should they think differently, now?

The same is true of Hopkins, and all the rest. Where were Hopkins sympathies from 1861 to 1865? The question answers itself. We all know. He was a Democrat, then, and stood by his party, and he is neither less nor more, now. A vote for him, to-day, is a vote for the principles he professed, then and now.

Hopkins sustained the platform of 1864 which declared the war "a failure," and demanded an armistice to pave the way for the separation and recognition of the rebel states as a distinct government. So did Swearingen; so did Irwin; and Hay; and all of them. To vote for either of them is equivalent to going back to 1864 and voting for McClellan against Lincoln.

The Democratic party is now, as it always has been, hostile to free and liberal principles. It stood up for Slavery, while it existed; it stands up for proscription and caste now. Its candidates represent the past, and their success will carry us back to undo all that has been done. To vote for any of these candidates is to aid in this work of undoing. Let no Republican, out of regard for men, forget the principles they represent. Men are nothing, principles everything.

WALTON'S RECORD AS A REFORMER.

We invite the attention of those who are really in favor of reform and retrenchment in expenditures to Mr. Walton's votes, as recorded in the House Journal, and then ask them if *he* is the man to carry out their wishes.

First we find on page 81, that Walton was the only member from Allegheny county who voted for the resolution introduced by Sam'l. Josephs, providing for distributing 100 copies of Purdon's Digest among the members. This is a small item but it shows how Walton was on retrenchment. We find from pages 543 to 557, that in the eight votes on Section 49, appropriation bill, on the amendment giving two hundred dollars additional pay to each of the officers of the House and Senate, including posters and folders, Mr. Walton was the only member of our delegation who voted for the amendment, his eight votes being cast on the side of the extravagant expenditure of the public moneys. The amendment was carried. But we observe, the next day a motion to reconsider prevailed, and the 49th section was struck out. Mr. Walton voted *against* the reconsideration. The other members of our delegation voted for it.

Now we would like to ask the *Commercial*, which pursued so relentlessly those who voted the year before for the increase of the *number* of posters and folders, and which took just $16,200 out of the State Treasury, how it can hold up as a reformer a man who voted $18,000 additional pay to the number of officers allowed by law? Why pay *two* hundred dollars additional to the posters and folders when their "occupation was gone" by reason of the abolition of the Legislative Record? We remember, and the people we dare say remember, how the *Commercial* for six months loaded its columns with denunciations against every member who voted for the additional twenty-seven posters and folders. Why is it silent now? Let it answer this, or forever hold its peace.

But this is not all. On page 1011 we find that Mr. Walton voted for the big gest job of the session. We refer to the act extending the credit of the State of Pennsylvania to the International Steamship Company, incorporated by the State of New Jersey. All other members of this county voted against it. This bill proposed that the State should endorse the bonds of this company to enable it to build iron ship building yards upon the Delaware river, suitable for the defence of the coast of New Jersey. Every person knows that the defence of our coast is a matter that the general government alone has a right to consider, and the lending of the credit of the State to a company of the State of New Jersey to the tune of half a million was nothing more or less than sheer robbery.

We have already alluded to the superlative swindle called the Omnibus Railroad bill, which Mr. Walton was so conspicuous in having passed. The long apology in the shape of a report to the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, which Mr. Walton has paraded at his own cost, in all the newspapers willing to re-print it, cannot convince the taxpayers that they ought to contribute to build a road that he and his company may realize all the profits at their expense—and we think the public are too fully informed as to the character of this bill to be misled by any such futile arguments.

We further find, on page 1027, that it was Mr. Walton who moved to suspend the rules and have the Senate bill, No. 1499, authorizing the making of indexes for the county of Allegheny rushed through the House. The *Commercial* had better keep silent on this bill, or it may defeat its pet reformer, Hon. Joseph. Perhaps if it had been cognizant of the fact that he had engineered this bill through, it would have said, with a sanctimonious air, that it was the only righteous bill passed last session.

We have been particular to give the page where the above votes were recorded, so that those truly in favor of reform may examine the record for themselves, fully convinced that every right thinking man will not hesitate how to cast his vote on the 11th October, and that Mr. Walton will not long play the *role of reformer* when the people shall have become conversant with his legislative career.

As we read this record over we can but wonder what is the moving influence that can induce the *Commercial* to defend Mr. Walton. In every instance where it has attacked its mythical ring, it has made a direct charge against one of its own nominees. And yet it abuses the Republican Committee for not placing him on their ticket. There is a reason for this, but one we probably shall never get. But with regard to those who support this Third Party, many of them can have no such reason. What argument then can they produce to support this disruption of the party. The idea of Reform is entirely destroyed in the fact that the *Commercial selects* the very man of all others who has used his best efforts to secure measures of extravgance being adopted, creating useless additional expenditures, and burthening the tax payers with additional demands. If the *Commercial* represents the movement it has inaugurated, it is a virtual confession that the Reform is but a catch word, and the effort a fraud on the people. If it does not represent the movement then the reasons for the ticket being left in the field have never been declared. But it *does* represent the Third Party. Mr. Walton was nominated in that convention, and not a man on the ticket has objected to his company.

We again urge on the thinking public to regard the scheme of the *Commercial* with suspicion and distrust. It has never adopted a course calculated to arouse the respect of the community. Had it been honest, it would have at once refused to endorse Mr. Walton's nomination and set his record forth as a reason. It was in a position to do so. It had stepped outside of any political traces, it was endangering the party to restore its purity, and it was not hedged in with any partizan rules. These were its *self assumed positions* and had they been true and honest, its course was open. Had it refused to support Mr. Walton for his extravagant measures, it would have appealed directly to the sense of the people. But as it is, the conclusion is irresistible, it only seeks to be a leader, and to do so commends all the nominees, and deprives the community of the knowledge that the nomination of one at least is utterly inconsistent with the idea of Reform.

THE *Commercial*, in the course it has seen fit to take on the European questions of the day, has won no friends for itself or its party among our German fellow-citizens, who it may be said, thoroughly appreciate the true character of that journal. Recently it attacked, with all the severity of which it was capable, our contemporary, the *Freiheits Freund* which has had the temerity not only to differ with it in politics, but also to convict it of grave errors in logic and history and of its characteristic bad faith. To this attack a reply was published in the *Freiheits Freund* of Monday, a translation of which we here append:

"THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL."

The Saturday number of the *Commercial* contains a very bitter and scarcely respectable article against the *Freiheits Freund*. That English sheet accuses us of falsifying and garbelling in the use of words and opinions from the *Commercial*, and ventures the imination, so common among Anglo-American journals, that we are lacking in "good manners" and "good morals," and that we may have studied other things, but not ethics, etc., etc.

In a former number of our paper we referred to the superficiality and ignorance shown by a great number of anglo-American journals regarding the European situation and the impending conflict. We instanced the forgeries of a certain paper published in the French language, which were not only believed but favorably mentioned by a great part of the English press, especially by the *Commercial*. The falsity of these dispatches was perceived at once by nearly the whole German press. We mentioned, further that the *Commercial*, more out of ignorance, pardonable in an American, than from evil design and perhaps unwittingly, had quite jumped over into the French camp, and we endeavored aided by logic and history to teach this English sheet better. It interests us to observe now how the *Commercial*, assumes with the same unlucky result, against us the role of preacher of morals, which it with such ill success endeavored to play in American politics. When that sheet has no word of objection to make to a crime, almost unequaled in the history of journalism, as the systematic forgeries of the *Courier des Etats Unis* are, but on the contrary, still speaks of its respect for the "ability and integrity" of that fraudulent sheet, what can one think of the logic and morals of the *Commercial*? The writer in the *Commercial* some time ago favored its readers with extracts from Heine's prose and reproduced, with singular relish, the light and frivolous sayings of that talented but characterless man. We will not now remind the writer in the *Commercial* of Heine's opinion of America which he called a "stable inhabited by the boors of Freedom" of which he says further:

"Yet hateful to me is that land
Where by men tobacco's chewn;
Who with fingers blow the nose,
Who spit, nor care to use spittoon."

We repeat, we are no friend of Heine's, and subscribe to his opinions of Americans, true as some of them may be, as little as to his opinions of Germans. But this much we say, in all humility, that the writer in the *Commercial* is incapable of disturbing us in the least with his accusations of "bad manners," and, especially, "bad morals." Our great Lessing—whose writings we would recommend to our friend of the *Commercial* as better reading than the immoral prose works of Heine, preferred by him—once said: "Every man has his own style as he has his own nose." Thence, that our style does not please the *Commercial*, it does not, by a great deal, follow that this style is an evidence of "bad manners" or "bad morals." We stick to truth and good faith, and we shall go on our way, even though we disgust the *Commercial*, without circumspection or fearing to speak our own minds.

This *Commercial*, which boasts of its knowledge of French journalism at the moment when, because of proofs of his complete ignorance, this French journalist is exposed to shame, and which recently, in presenting the memorable words of Napoleon at his surrender, words which almost any 18 year old school boy could have written correctly, gave almost every word wrong, has as yet given no proofs of its penetration nor of its "good manners" nor of its "good morals."

LAWRENCE, Mass., is considerably agitated over a ghostly phenomenon which has recently made its appearance in that city. On the 20th inst., a female's features were seen very plainly in a light of glass in the window of a Broadway house. It appears that a few days previous to the discovery of the phenomenon, an elderly lady, after a long and wearing sickness, had died. The day succeeding that on which the funeral occurred a lady who was visiting one of the tenants of the same house, in passing, saw a figure in the attic window, which she plainly recognized as that of the deceased lady. The story was told, and, as it ran from mouth to mouth, people flocked to the ill-fated house to obtain a glimpse of the strange phenomenon. True, a face was plainly visible on the window pane and "would not out" at the bidding of the multitude. Various means were tried, without avail, to remove the apparition. The window was finally removed to the house of Dr. Wm. D. Lamb, a prominent physician, where it has since been examined by intelligent and scientific men, and while some are of the opinion that the phenomenon is the result of the action of lightning taking the impression of a person sitting near, others pronounce the theory an impossibility. The superstitious are satisfied that it is the "ghost of the dear old woman, and nothing more." Ghost or not, there has nothing occurred in the city of Lawrence of this nature that has produced such wonderment since the well-remembered stories of various apparitions in connection with the fall of the Pemberton mill.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SEPTEMBER WORK.

Rye.—Sow an acre or two after the wheat is in, in the last of this month, or in October. This grain, though it does not demand so good soil as wheat, is grateful for good culture, and is very remunerative, and especially if the grain be consumed in the family. It is often desirable for long straw, if for nothing else. Hence always aim to sow at least sufficient rye for your own use.

Grass.—Sow alone on well prepared land, using plenty of seed. Clover may be sowed now or in the spring, the latter period being preferred usually. Grass seed may be sown, of course, with wheat or rye, but on well prepared land we prefer sowing it alone. The grain detracts from its growth, and on small patches it is much better to sow grass seed by itself. On land subject to heaving by frost a few oats may be sown as a mulch and winter protection. The land should be prepared with care, top dressed with fine compost, guano, bone dust, fish manure, or other similar fine fertilizer, thoroughly harrowed in, and a liberal variety of seed should be used.

Litter from the Swamp.—Brakes, with swamp grasses and sedges, may often be cut to the extent of several tons to the acre; and if stored where they will not get soaked by the rains, will make very good litter for the barn yard, cow shed, or for the stables and hog pens. Some of the more succulent kinds rot rapidly, if not well dried and protected; but all the sedges, which constitute most of what is called swamp grass, require little drying, and will lie months in cocks simply, without decaying. This kind of hay makes first rate stack bottoms, and good topping for that which is more liable to hurt by weathering, if not protected.

Compost Heaps.—While the warm weather lasts, and other important work is not pressing, make compost heaps; laying up manure from the hog pens with weeds, etc., from the fence rows, freshly mown reeds, brakes and swamp grass. Compost makes very fast with a little good manure as a basis, and the quantity may be increased sixfold in a few months. Where no manure is at hand, use lime or ashes, sprinkled upon layers of dry muck and any vegetable matter. Dead animals are an admirable addition to such composts, and if used, the heap should be covered with soil.

Meadows and Pastures.—If pasturage is short, do not feed down the aftermath, before it is well grown, at any rate; if possible, rely upon green crops, sowed corn in particular. Top dressings of pasture grounds prove the best at this season. Pastures should be dressed with fine manure, lime, ashes, bone dust, plaster or guano, just before the fall rains—not during a drouth. Sow grass and clover seeds on meadows and pastures, and give a thorough harrowing, especially to thin spots, using a light one horse iron tooth harrow.

Fodder.—If it will be necessary to purchase fodder, do so in early autumn. Many farmers are glad to sell straw at threshing time at a very low price, or will almost give it away. If wheat is cut as it should be when the stalk begins to turn yellow at both top and bottom, the straw will be relished by stock all winter, equally with the best hay. Cornstalks may often be bought very low, and if well cured are worth nearly as much as good hay—that is, if cut up, soaked and properly prepared for feeding. Corn husks also possess a much greater value as fodder than is generally allowed.

Wheat and Rye may be sown this month for early feed in the spring. Sow both crops at the same time; the rye will be cut first, then the wheat, and this should be followed by late-sowed rye, etc.

Root Crops.—Beets, mangels, rutabagas, and carrots, are making their best growth this month, and should be thoroughly clear of weeds, and the ground between the rows kept open. Thin out with an unsparing hand, using the thinnings for cow fodder.

Digging Potatoes.—Many famers still continue the custom of planting potatoes in hills instead of drills, thereby greatly increasing the labor of digging them. When planted in drills, they are readily thrown out by the plow. Only every other row should be plowed out the first time, and after these are picked up, plow the intervening rows. Of course, two horses should be used, walking one on each side the rows. Some simple machine for this purpose is very much needed.

Threshing.—The grain threshing should be done as early after harvest as may be practicable, in order that advantage may be taken of the market, to sell when it is likely to bring the highest price. Let special care be taken to guard against the many dangerous accidents which frequently occur in threshing. Let the platform for the driver be made perfectly secure, and see that the feeder runs in no danger of having his hands mangled by the teeth of the machine. The master's eye should give this work the closest inspection. A new hand power machine for threshing grain has made its appearance and works to a charm. It will prove a great convenience.

Animals.—Do not leave horses in the field by day to be tormented by flies and covered with bott's eggs, but put in cool stables. Cows that come in this fall should be kept on good pasturage, but not allowed to get too fat. It is a good plan to let them have pool salt in the pasture; if not, salt at least once a week.

KEEPING PEARS AFTER GATHERING.

Dr. J. S. Houghton, in *Tilton's Journal of Horticulture*, gives the following method of keeping pears. He says: "I think pears intended to be kept for a long period of time, say six months or more, should be carefully hand-picked, when well matured on the tree, and put immediately into a fruit room at a temperature as nearly down to 40 degrees as possible. They should be placed in shallow boxes or on shelves, in such a manner that the air can reach them, and so they will not be bruised or crushed.

"The fruit-room should be kept constantly at about forty degrees; the air should be dry and pure, but no fresh air should ever be introduced into the apartment, with a view to ventilation, as such ventilation would introduce fresh supplies of oxygen, the destructive agent of the atmosphere. In such a room nearly all perishable fruits will keep for an incredibly long period of time. The most delicate pears, such as Bartlett, nearly tree ripened will keep for three or four months, if not longer; while the later pears, with tougher skin, will surely keep for six months, and some of the winter pears, I have no doubt perfectly sound for a year. In keeping grapes, native or foreign, I believe not so much success has been achieved as in keeping most other fruit, though instances of great success are reported. Singularly enough, peaches, which are generally very perishable, keep surprisingly well in a cold, dry fruit room; and, when brought from such a fruit room into a warmer atmosphere are not much affected by the change.

"The great difficulty about keeping winter pears sound and plump which we find in this climate is, that it is almost impossible, without the aid of a cold derly lady, after a long and wearing sickness, had died. The day succeeding that on which the funeral occurred a lady who was visiting one of the tenants of the same house, in passing, saw a figure in the attic window, which she plainly recognized as that of the deceased lady. The story was told, and, as it ran from mouth to mouth, people flocked to the ill-fated house to obtain a glimpse of the strange phenomenon. True, a face was plainly visible on the window pane and "would not out" at the bidding of the multitude. Various means were tried, without avail, to remove the apparition. The window was finally removed to the house of Dr. Wm. D. Lamb, a prominent physician, where it has since been examined by intelligent and scientific men, and while some are of the opinion that the phenomenon is the result of the action of lightning taking the impression of a person sitting near, others pronounce the theory an impossibility. The superstitious are satisfied that it is the "ghost of the dear old woman, and nothing more." Ghost or not, there has nothing occurred in the city of Lawrence of this nature that has produced such wonderment since the well-remembered stories of various apparitions in connection with the fall of the Pemberton mill.

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AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF
Millinery Goods.
NEW HATS
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
Hat and Bonnet Feathers,
In all fashionable kinds and colors.
FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,
Sash Ribbons,
BROCADED RIBBONS,
ALL COLORS. FOR BOWS.
Velveteens.
A LARGE STOCK OF
LACE COLLARS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Crapes, Velvets and Satins.
ALL KINDS OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear,
Skirts, Shirts, Shirt Fronts,
Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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IN 1869 THE
SINGER
Manufacturing Co.
SOLD OVER THE

	MACHINES.
Leavitt Sewing Machine Co.	86,610
Parham Sewing Machine Co.	85,646
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Co.	85,642
Etna Sewing Machine Co.	82,333
American Button Hole Co.	78,869
Empire Sewing Machine Co.	78,661
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	72,126
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	69,889
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	67,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.	51,562
Two Howe Machine Companies	41,781
Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic Companies combined	7,913

The above are the sworn returns (to which any one can have access) made to the receiver appointed by the owners of valuable Sewing Machine patents who license most of the Companies of lesser importance.

It is a well-known fact that the Singer Company has not had recourse to canvassers running from house to house to sell their machines, nor has it made anything like the efforts made by other Companies to effect that end.

Hence it follows that their Improved Family Machine must possess an extraordinary amount of merit to have achieved such remarkable success.

The Improved Singer Machine makes the lock stitch alike on both sides. It is the only machine having a self-adjusting tension which requires no change for all sizes of needles, thread or goods. It uses a straight needle, which is easily cut and is much shorter than that of any other Machine.

It has the Fewest Parts.
Runs as Light as the Lightest.
Makes but Little Noise.
Requires no Adjustment.
Cannot Get Out of Order.
Requires Less than Half the Skill Required to Operate any other Machine.
Does not have to be Taken Apart to Oil and Clean it.
Its Work Does Not Require to be Assisted, and it will not Draw or Pucker the Finest or Filmsiest Goods.

Wooden Bobbins.

Heretofore persons using sewing machines have been more or less troubled by having to re-wind the under thread on the bobbins. The Improved Singer does away with this trouble by the use of Church's wooden bobbins, ready filled with a superior article of spool cotton, which can be had as cheap as though the operator bought the ordinary spools and rewound them. All persons are invited to call and examine the Singer before purchasing elsewhere.

There are no Canvassers for the Singer.

STRAW & MORTON,
No. 20
SIXTH, LATE ST. CLAIR, ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $9 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
126 WOOD STREET.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner LIBERTY STREET and THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., BRASS FOUNDERS and IRON PIPE FITTERS, and AGENTS for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BOILERS.
CIDER.—25 bbls Old Cider, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 26 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate erecting Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE'S
SPECIALTIES
For Monday.
OVER 1,500
Long and Square
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS.
At $2 50.
All-Wool Square Shawls
Worth $4.50.
At $5.00,
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS
Worth $8.00.
At 18 3-4c.,
ALL THE BEST MAKES OF
NEW STYLE DELAINES,
At 18 3-4c.,
BARRED FLANNELS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 6¾c., good Dark Prints.
At 8¾c., Fast Col'd Dark Prints.
At 15c., extra wide Linen Toweling.
At 18¾c., Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
Other Bargains will follow in quick succession
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH,
HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
which have been purchased direct from importers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnet, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins,
Bow Ribbons,
Bonbes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacturers Highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE, Branch Pipes in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

L. R. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Plain common work done. Office, Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. Coal Pipe, Gas Rings, Gas Fixtures, Pig Lead Pipe, Lead Bends, Coolie pipe of all kinds. Water and Steam Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

EDUCATIONAL.

McKEESPORT ACADEMY
AND
Female Seminary.
First Session begins SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS.—J. A. BOWER, A. M., Principal, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Theory and Practice of Teaching; J. D. SHAFER, A.B., Latin, Greek and German; Miss ANNA CURRY, A. M., English Literature, Drawing and Painting; Miss ANNA M. EVANS, A.M., Mathematics; G. W. BERRY, Vocal Music; Miss MAGGIE STRUBEL, Electrician; JAMES H. BERRY, Esq., Curator of Faculty.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT—Young Men fitted for the advanced classes in College. College Entrance Diplomas Awarded. Young Ladies Graduated with the Degree usual to Female Seminaries.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Special attention paid to ordinary branches of English Education, and the Degree M. E. L. conferred.
NORMAL COURSE—The aim will be in this Course to prepare Students for Professional Examination, and the Diploma will be the certificate of the Superintendent of Education in any county where they may be examined.
COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE will be adapted for fitting young men for Book-keeping, Surveying and Telegraphing.
For further information apply to
J. A. BOWER, A.M.,
McKEESPORT, PA.
se7:c&l:wFM

WM. H. WAKEHAM'S
Select School for Boys,
IN THE
BANK BLOCK
OF
Allegheny Savings Bank,
Federal Street, Allegheny City, will reopen on MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1870. Terms, $30 per session of five months. Persons wishing to place their sons in this school are invited to see Mr. Wakeham, at the School Room or at his residence 283 North avenue, Allegheny. au27:c&5

IRVING INSTITUTE.
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and MISSES.
No. 10 1-2 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street,
PITTSBURGH.
This School is provided with first-class accommodations and combines superior advantages for thorough instruction. Location central, surroundings pleasant.
NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED.
Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.
For Circulars or admission apply to the Principal,
Mrs. E. A. SMITH.
au29:c&3aw 34 Lincoln Ave., Allegheny City.

McKEESPORT ACADEMY and
Female Seminary.
Fall Term begins SEPTEMBER 7th, 1870.
J. A. BOWER, Principal.
Inauguration Ceremonies, THURSDAY, September 8th, at 2½ P. M. au30:3d-ws

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 93 GRANT STREET.
The next session of this school will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. HENRY WOLLOCK will have charge of the Music Department. Registers giving full information may be obtained at the Institute.
se6:d2 REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

THE SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed at ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, near Latrobe, September 1st. Pupils are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the classes will be formed immediately.
St. Xavier's Academy, August 20, 1870.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
Fall and Winter
GOODS
Of My Own Selection
WHEN IN
LONDON AND PARIS.
A call is respectfully solicited from my friends and the public.
HENRY G. HALE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.

P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Coat's Clothing made to order in the latest styles.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!
1870.
J. C. M'PHERSON. C. L. MUHLANBRINK.
M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRINK,
Merchant Tailors, No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.) We have received a large and well selected Stock of the best and most fashionable Goods in our line, a great portion of which are our own importation.
From a large amount of our ability to give perfect satisfaction, we respectfully solicit from you an early examination of our stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRINK,
No. 10 Sixth street.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

se28:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1870

There is no change of importance in the state of the money market. One remarks during the past week that the demand for loans was plainly on the increase, receive confirmation this week, in the shipment of some funds No. 2 thence to the principal cities of bank paroon. They are, however, taken up quite readily at "cash rates," or near them by responsible parties, and will be, we have no doubt, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, withdrawn to move crops to market. Local stocks there are but few on the market yet. As money tightens, however, we will have a chance to resume quotations for most, if not all of them, with records of daily sales through the brokers or at auction.

The New York and Philadelphia markets show a meagre list of sales, but little larger than in midsummer.

Gold has been steady during the day at 112¾, the opening and closing quotations.

Governments have been rather more active and close from ¼@⅜ above yesterday's figures.

The stock market is reported firmer, and moderately active, closing quotations the best during the day. We give below the opening and closing rates upon the prominent stocks:

	Opening.	Closing.
New York Central	96½	96¾
Erie, Pref'd	81½	81¾
Mich. Southern	91½	91¾
Chicago & N. W.	81½	81¾
Chicago & N. W., Pref'd	87½	87¾
Rock Island	102½	102¾
Pittsburgh	97½	97¾
Fort Wayne	97½	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	87¾
Cleveland & Toledo	107½	107¾
Pittsburgh & Erie	50	50
Canton Co.	39	39
Western Union Tel. Co.	82½	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	113	113¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	111	111¼
U. S. 10-40's	109	Ctr. Pref.	111¼

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 13, 1870.

Wall street is very dull and without features. Money easy at 4@5 on call. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾, but some Canadian banks are drawing at 9¾. Gold dull; opened at 112¾, touched 113, and closed at 112¾@113. Receiving rates for gold 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. Carrying rates, flat.

Government securities, coupons of 1881, 113¼@113½; 1865, 111@111¼; 1867, 111@111¼; 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40's, 109@109¼; 7-30's, 107¾@108; 6's, currency, 116@116¼. State securities dull; Missouri 6's, old, 92½; Virginia 6's, old, 61½; Tennessee 6's, old, 69½; Canton Co., 39; Western Union Tel., 82¾@82¾. New York Central, 96¾@96¾; Erie, 50@50¼; Reading, 97¾@97¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾@91¾; Illinois Central, 129½@129¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½@87¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 102½@102¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Chicago & N. W., 81¾@81¾; preferred, 87½@87¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½@30¾; Pittsburgh & Erie, 50@50; Toledo & Wabash, 47½@47¾; Wabash Pref., 71@71½; Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Illinois Central scrip, 93@93½; Pacific Mail, 109½@109¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 25¾@25¾; Quicksilver, 37½@37¾; preferred, 65@65½; Mariposa, 15@15½; preferred, 30@30½; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 11@11½; New York & New Haven, 240@245; Adams Express, 68½@68¾; United States Express, 52@52½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 52@52½; American Express, 52@52½; Canton Co., 39@39½; Cumberland coal, 39@39½; Pittsburgh coal, 97½@97¾; Western Union Tel., 82¾@82¾; Mariposa common, 15@15½; preferred, 30@30½; Pacific Mail, 109½@109¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 11@11½; New York & New Haven, 240@245; Adams Express, 68½@68¾; United States Express, 52@52½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 52@52½; American Express, 52@52½; Canton Co., 39@39½; Cumberland coal, 39@39½; Pittsburgh coal, 97½@97¾; Western Union Tel., 82¾@82¾; Mariposa common, 15@15½; preferred, 30@30½; Pacific Mail, 109½@109¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 25¾@25¾; Quicksilver, 37½@37¾; preferred, 65@65½; Mariposa, 15@15½; preferred, 30@30½

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

YESTERDAY.

Military and the Fair.

ARTS OF PEACE AND WAR.

Emblems of Prosperity and Power.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

Grand Review of 18th Division.

THE FAIR.

Inauguration Ceremonies.

ADDRESS OF GOV. GEARY.

Our Representative Industries.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Grand Military Reception.

GREAT OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

Sights and Scenes from all Around.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The Eighteenth Division Reviewed by Gov. Geary—Appearance of the Troops—Twenty Companies in Line.

Yesterday was a gala day in Pittsburgh. The spirit of the olden time seemed to have been revived. The review of the Eighteenth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under command of Major General Pearson, by the Commander-in-Chief, General Jno. W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth, was one of the grandest military events occurring in this city since the close of the war. Since the passage of the bill by the State Legislature creating the National Guard, the military spirit of the people has been revived to a much greater extent than even the most sanguine friends of the measure had anticipated, and in every city or section, battalions and regiments are being organized throughout the State. And although many attempts to ridicule the movement have been made, and many sneers indulged in at the idea of fully drilled companies, battalions and regiments being formed, the result has been that the men who have organized are becoming the best drilled, better disciplined, and looking set of men in the State.

The drilling was not alone observable in the regularity of the step, but on the part of the officers and men, in the manner in which they handled their guns, and the ease with which they moved in the various evolutions of the line. Not a man was found to be out of step, or to carry his gun in an awkward manner, and the whole line moved as one man. Even the horses seemed to understand the movements, and the officers mounted upon them appeared to be as well drilled as the men. The marching was not slow, being very slow sometimes tires the men and is considered by many to be the most difficult part of the drill, but was at a good, steady pace, and after the review was over the men marched home with a step and manner that showed that they were not fatigued, but could have marched much further if necessary. The whole line presented a fine appearance, and the marching was much better than that of the regular troops on the 4th of July. It was more indicative of a thorough knowledge of the duties required of a soldier than the latter display, and showed that the men had been properly drilled. The fact of the review, so far as the men were concerned, was the result of the most thorough drilling that has been given to any body of troops since the close of the war. The men were all fully equipped, and presented as fine a military appearance as could be desired. The line was formed on Grant street, at different points and at others distributed from the windows and upon the roofs of houses, and the whole scene was thronged with the admiring multitudes.

THE DIVISION.

The Division comprised twenty companies, which were divided into three battalions, and formed in the following order:

HEAD OF COLUMN.

At the head of the column, which formed on Grant street, and on the right resting on Water street, a squad of the City Police, who had been detailed to clear the line of march, and next came the Grand Marshal and his staff, consisting of the following:

MAJOR GENERAL A. L. PEARSON,

commanding the division, and consisting of the following staff officers: Brigade Inspector, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Miller, Division Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. W. R. Roberts, Division Commissary; Lieut. Col. J. H. Brown, Division Commissary of Musters; Lieut. Col. W. P. Rucker, Division Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall, Aid-de-camp; Surgeon Thomas Aid-de-camp; Surgeon Thomas Chaplain Rev. Dr. Boyd.

THIRD BATTALION.

The Third Battalion consisted of six companies, as follows: Major Campbell commanding; Adjt. R. Harris; Quartermaster Thomas Company, Captain W. B. Rogers.

Grover Company, Captain A. L. Sherrod.

Hazard Company, Captain A. J. Gibson.

Hamilton Company, Captain A. C. Hamilton.

Hall Company, Captain H. F. Hartshorne.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major Samuel Wilson, commanding.

Lieut. O'Hara, Acting Surgeon.

A. H. Hunt,

is composed of the following seven companies, and was presented by the Iron City Band, which was stationed on Smithfield street:

Smith Company, Captain Smith.

Hunter Company, Captain Hunter.

Cochran Zouaves, Captain

Ardary Company, Ardary Zouaves, Captain

Armstrong Company, Armstrong Zouaves, Captain

Diamond Company, Diamond Company Heath's Company, Captain J. F. Porter.

Pittsburgh Zouaves, Captain

Pittsburgh Company, Pittsburgh Light Guard, Lieutenant J. E. H. Foster.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major Tarbuck, acting Adjutant, was promoted by the Gen. Camille Cornet Band, and consisted of the following five companies:

Hand Company, Washington Infantry, Lieutenant

Band Company, Wilkins Blues, Capt. R. E. Wilkins.

Band Company, Avery Guards, Capt. G. W. Avery.

Band Company, Chambers Light Guard, Capt. A. Sherry.

Band Company, Collier Guards, Capt. C. C. Murphy.

THE MARCH.

The battalions formed on Wood street, and moved with the right in front in the following order: First avenue to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Fifth street, up Fifth street to Grant street, up Grant street to the Court House, and presented to the Governor and his staff in full military dress, marched in front of the Court House over the route pointed out.

UNION PARK.

Upon the review took place, the entire line of the division was formed in close column by division, the column formed on the right of the entire line, and the line was given by General Pearson in person. The movement was executed in a handsome style. The line was closed in mass, and then the troops were reviewed by the Governor and staff, who remained in their position while the troops were passing in review, battalions and regiments marching by in succession, battalions and regiments are being organized throughout the State. And although many attempts to ridicule the movement have been made, and many sneers indulged in at the idea of fully drilled companies, battalions and regiments being formed, the result has been that the men who have organized are becoming the best drilled, better disciplined, and looking set of men in the State.

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Governor Geary's Address.

On arriving at the Fair grounds the Governor was escorted by a special committee, consisting of Gen. Negley, Major T. B. Searight, to the speaker's stand, where he was introduced to the vast concourse of people who had assembled, by F. H. Collier.

Governor Geary's Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: When I look at the vast assemblage around me, I am reminded that I behold a people eminently active, enterprising and intelligent citizens of Ohio, New York and Virginia, assembled upon Pennsylvania soil, and that intelligence is manifested in the hallowed association of a common brotherhood and a common nationality. And, fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, that I behold the hallowed association of a common brotherhood and a common nationality. And, fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, that I behold the assembled people of every Pennsylvanian present beats with joy at your presence, and that every tongue will join me in bidding you a most sincere and hearty welcome. I hope your labours in the great industrial community of Pittsburgh will be mutually agreeable and that the magnificent exhibition which has been a place for mutual instruction and mutual improvement.

The occasion and the purpose of our assembling here to-day are attractive and important in every respect they can be presented for consideration. We have come in the name of peace, and without cause or provocation to exchange ideas on the subject of labor; to compare results produced by energy and enterprise, and to exhibit to each other the improvements made in the mechanic arts. Nobler objects than these could not surely command the attention of any people.

An inter-State Fair composed of farmers, inventors, mechanics and scientific men, means business, means something more than the composition of a work performed by each of the great sub-divisions of the country's industry. Here mind is brought in contact with mind, and the results of individual experience, to exchange thought for thought, to compare ideas, and by free discussion, arrive at conclusions upon the great questions of science and agriculture, which the present strength and future glory of the country may rest with security. Viewing the subject in this light, and I cannot but consider it in this manner, I congratulate the managers and projectors of this exhibition, upon the success which has attended their efforts, and in the hope that those who look to it for practical benefits, may have their most ardent anticipations fully realized.

The display produced by an exhibition of this character, is admiration for the region of interests it affects, and the lesson it teaches to the laborer in the field or shop, is of as much importance to the agriculturalist and the mechanic which must be maintained to ensure mutual prosperity. Before the invention of the reaper, a man had maintained any degree of perfection, agriculture was but an insignificant pass of our business, and the implements of husbandry accumulated by its pursuit. Before Whitney invented the cotton gin, the raising of cotton was of little importance; and after the practicability of that great invention had been demonstrated, cotton could assume its real position, and indeed, justify the title of "King" and exercise royal prerogatives all over the civilized world. So too with other great inventions known to fame, as applied to agriculture—the seeder, the reaper, the thresher, the corn planter, and the thousand other invaluable implements, which have been